FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 APRIL 1986

Libya

Libya ordered the expulsion of some 300 European and U.S. journalists 23 April, according to a British Foreign Office announcement cited by AFP. Libyan Information Secretary Muhammad Sharif al-Din al-Fayturi had announced "the end of the journalists' mission in Libya" during a reception for correspondents the previous day, AFP noted. The expulsion of the journalists followed the decision by EEC states to reduce the Libyan diplomatic presence in Europe to an absolute minimum. The FRG announced its intention to expel nearly all Libyan diplomats from Bonn, while Britain ordered the deportation of 21 Libyan students, AFP disclosed. Another AFP report on the Libyan situation cited *THE TIMES* correspondent Robert Fisk's story that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is sharing power with other officers in a five-man junta that includes Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Armed Forces Commander Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir.

Jabir received several Palestinian officials and Lebanese journalists 22 April, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. The visitors included Khalid al-'Amlah, a member of the Fatah "provisional leadership," which is headed by Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha. The radio also disclosed that a number of Soviet warships, including three cruisers, are currently visiting Libya. Meanwhile, Tripoli television broadcast film allegedly depicting the wreckage of a U.S. aircraft that was shot down by Libyan air defenses and was found by coast guards west of Tripoli. Information Secretary Al-Fayturi told journalists that the wreckage of two U.S. planes has been salvaged from the sea, AFP noted. In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko claimed that at least 5 U.S. planes were shot down during the U.S. raid on Libya, according to AFP. The claim was not mentioned in a TASS report on Lomeyko's remarks.

In another development, Foreign Liaison official 'Ali al-Hudayri told the London *AL-MAJALLAH* that Libya "would welcome" a dialogue with the United States, KUNA reported. However, Al-Hudayri said Libya expects further U.S. attacks and considers itself to be at war with the United States.

Iran-Iraq War

In an interview with IRNA, an Iranian "operational commander" in the Al-Faw region claimed that Iraq sustained 4,500 casualties in recent Iraqi attempts to "infiltrate" Iranian positions in the area, and asserted that Iraqi reinforcements were "wiped out." In another development, the Iranian Navy has all vessels in the Strait of Hormuz under "daily control," and is maintaining a "close watch" on the vessels of the "arrogant powers" stationed in the vicinity of the Strait, including a U.S. destroyer currently in the area, Iran's navy commander divulged in an IRNA interview cited by Tehran radio.

In shipping related-incidents, an Iranian spokesman denied Iranian responsibility for the 20 April attack on a Turkish oil tanker in the Persian Gulf, IRNA reported, and termed the allegation "pure fabrication" intended to "damage" Iranian-Turkish relations. Iran "stopped" 17 commercial vessels, tugboats, and oil tankers 21 April near the Strait of Hormuz, and released them after determining they were not carrying cargo destined for Iraq, according to Tehran radio.

On the Iraqi side, a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio divulged that Iraq attacked a "large maritime target" 22 April near the Iranian coast, registering an "accurate and effective" hit.

In a separate development, Israeli Defense Ministry and Foreign Ministry spokesmen denied any official Israeli link with the alleged smuggling of U.S. arms to Iran, according to Jerusalem radio reports, following the arrest of 17 individuals, including 3 Israelis, in connection with such activity. The Defense Ministry official's denial was in response to remarks by an Israeli reserves general suspected of attempting to smuggle U.S. arms to Iran and currently imprisoned in Bermuda, the radio reported. An earlier radio report noted that the Foreign Ministry spokesman insisted that Israel "did not know" about the "affair" being unravelled, while Israeli "political sources" maintained that this activity was undertaken by "private individuals," asserting that Israel "cannot be responsible" for acts committed by each and every citizen.

Further with regard to supplying arms to Iran, the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, Lev Tolkunov, in a news conference in Tunis where he is currently heading a delegation, initially admitted that the USSR is selling "small quantities of arms to Iran," KUNA reported, before subsequently reversing that assertion on the advice of an aide and denying any Soviet arms sales to Iran.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres "met secretly" in France with the Moroccan ambassador to that country, the Tel Aviv paper *DAVAR reported, adding that the talk broached the possibility* of a meeting between Peres and the Moroccan monarch or one of his senior aides. Jerusalem radio noted that the prime minister met with the French president during his stay in France, and he also addressed the European Parliament in Strasbourg, according to AFP. During his speech, Peres reaffirmed that peace between Israel and the Arab world can only be realized by "direct negotiations" with Jordan and Palestinians.

In another development, a "top security" source cited by *HA'ARETZ alleged that Syria was "responsible" for the "planning* of everything involved" in the attempt to sabotage an El Al airliner in London.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat informed Radio Monte Carlo that he would discuss expected Israeli "aggressions" against Palestinian camps in Lebanon during a 22 April Palestinian Military Council meeting in Baghdad. He said the Council would also discuss the "indisciplined" behavior of some Palestinian officers in Jordan. The radio reported earlier on a fistfight in Amman between PLO employees loyal to 'Arafat and supporters of 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah, a Palestinian officer who has criticized the PLO leadership in recent months.

Tunisia

A criminal court sentenced Social Democratic Movement leader Ahmed Mestiri and several other opposition activists to 4 months in jail on charges of unlawful assembly, AFP reported. As for the unrest in Tunis University, TAP announced the Education Ministry's decision to close down the Faculty of Culture and Humanities, Manubah Branch, indefinitely as of 22 April. In a related report, KUNA spoke of "cautious calm" in other faculties of Tunis University following recent student protests against the killing of a Muslim fundamentalist student by security police. The authorities have warned the Islamic Tendency Movement against holding street demonstrations and have threatened to arrest every leader who participates in demonstrations, according to a Kuwaiti press report cited by KUNA.

DRA

USSR Visit — DRA Council of Ministers Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand departed Moscow 23 April following an official visit to the USSR, TASS reported. During the course of the visit, an agreement on the guidelines for bilateral trade and economic cooperation and an economic cooperation agreement for 1986-1990 were signed, according to BAKHTAR.

Mujahidin Fighting — The rebels' "big base" in Zhwara, dubbed by the West as an "unassailable citadel of the freedom fighters," has been "completely cleared of counterrevolutionaries" TASS reported, citing the DRA general in charge of the operation. In other action, a DRA military spokesman cited by Kabul radio asserted that a "large number" of mujahidin have been "crushed" in Khowst District and a number of surface-to-air missiles have been recovered by the country's security forces. The radio cited another report that noted the seizure of 27 surface-to-surface missiles by the country's security forces in other operations.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 078 *23 April 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

PDPA Central Committee Greets SED Congress ..... C 1
Greets SED on 40th Anniversary ..... C 1
BAKHTAR Details 21 Apr Politburo Session ..... C 1
Official Outlines Improved Foreign Trade Figures ..... C 1
Riyadh: Mujahidin Break Qandahar Seige ..... C 2
Armed Forces Crush Rebels; Seize Missiles ..... C 2

INDIA

Continuing Reportage on Nonaligned Ministers Meeting ..... E 1
Endorsements, Condemnations Issued *[Havana]* ..... E 1
Commentary on Meeting Resolutions ..... E 1
DRA Proposes Participation in Talks ..... E 2
Delegation Rejects Bangladesh Border Proposal ..... E 2
Continuing Reportage on Unrest Incidents in Punjab ..... E 2
Violence Reported ..... E 2
2 Killed in Amritsar, Jullundur ..... E 2
'Terrorist' Captured ..... E 2
Sikh Student Federation Formally Splits ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Protest Lodged With DRA Over 21 April Shelling ..... F 1
President States Present Assemblies To Complete Term ..... F 1
Acting Speaker Supports Bhutto Call for Midterm Poll *[Delhi]* ..... F 1
DAWN Comments on Repercussions of U.S. Attack *[18 Apr]* ..... F 1
HAIDAR Calls For Boycott of United States *[17 Apr]* ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Prime Minister To Visit Turkey, Romania, UK ..... G 1
Foreign Minister Comments on New Delhi Talks ..... G 1
AFP: Tamils To Discuss Colombo Proposals in Madras ..... G 1
Colombo Reports Recent Terrorist Activities ..... G 1
Dam Bursts, Flooding Reported in Trincomalee ..... G 1

IRAN

Mamaqan Friday Imam Dies in Bomb Explosion ..... I 1
Tabriz Attacks Soviet leaders Over Iran-Iraq War ..... I 1
Foreign Ministry Statement on EEC Sanctions on Libya ..... I 1
'Mercenary' Arab Regimes Give U.S. 'Green Light' ..... I 2
U.S. Raid Viewed As Political, Military Defeat ..... I 2
Khamene'i States No Expansionist Ambitions in Area ..... I 2
Majlis Speaker: Defense Capability Not Tied to Oil ..... I 3
Oil Minister Discusses Economic Ties With Turkey ..... I 3
Tehran Reports Iranian-Romanian Accord Signed ..... I 4
Planning Minister Discusses Trade Ties With Romania ..... I 4

Pan-Africanist Congress Delegation Arrives 21 Apr ..... I 4
Delegation To Buy Arms *[Nairobi DAILY NATION 22 Apr]* ..... I 4
Spokesman Denies Attack on Turkish Oil Tanker ..... I 5
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 5
Iraqi Helicopter Downed ..... I 5
Communique No 2,448 ..... I 5

PDPA Central Committee Greets SED Congress

LD190427 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0503 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, April 17, BAKHTAR — The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA CC) fully believes that the realisation of the resolution of the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany will result in further progresses in all spheres of the life of the people of the German Democratic Republic and the elevation of the prestige of that country at international level. This is said in the congratulatory message of the PDPA CC addressed to the participants of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on the occasion of the convocation of the congress.

The message says that the PDPA and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are completely familiar with the heroic struggles of the communists of the GDR against the Hitlerite fascist dictatorship and in the construction of the socialist society, and hold them in high esteem.

The message expresses pleasure on the great successes attained by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany as a result of the realisation of the resolutions of the previous congresses, in particular the 10th Congress of the party, which has placed that country among the most advanced countries of the world.

Greets SED on 40th Anniversary

LD220631 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, April 21, BAKHTAR -- The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) is fully aware of the consistent and indefatigable struggles of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and holds them in high esteem. This is said in the congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the PDPA addressed to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of that party.

The message says that socio-economic development has been realised stage by stage in the German Democratic Republic under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany during the past forty years, an advanced socialist society has been constructed in that country, and today the GDR is among the ten industrial countries of the world. All these gains constitute a source of pleasure and joy for all members of the PDPA, state and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The PDPA firmly believes that the existing relations between the parties and states of the two countries are ever further developing and evolving in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and they enjoy a special significance for the consolidation of the process of world peace and detente, the message says.

BAKHTAR Details 21 Apr Politburo Session

LD211234 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0530 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul, April 20, BAKHTAR — A periodical Politburo session of the Central Committee of the PDPA was held here today. The result of the work of the recently-concluded Jirga of free tribes was highly evaluated at the session.

The Politburo session considered the Jirga as of high significance in the region. The Jirga was a manifestation of the tendency of free tribes in defending their traditional freedoms and their ever-greater preparedness in defending the revolutionary sovereignty and safeguarding the borders of the DRA.

The significance of the free tribes Jirga is inherent in the fact that the participants of the Jirga emphasized on the common destiny of the free tribes and all the Afghans, condemned the aggressions of the U.S. imperialism and Pakistani militarists against the free tribes and independent Afghanistan, and declared their determination on ending the imposed undeclared war against the DRA. The people of the DRA will continue to give their decisive support to the just cause of free tribes, the Politburo session reiterated.

The Politburo session decided that the 116th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat falling on April 22 will be gloriously marked in Afghanistan.

The session heard the report of the preparatory commission on the 8th anniversary celebration of the April Revolution of 1978.

May 1, the 100th anniversary celebration of the solidarity day of the world working people will also be marked, the session resolved.

The Politburo session also heard the report of Mohammed Aslam Watanjar, member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and minister of communications, on the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The session described as positive the participation of the Afghan delegation in the congress and considered it useful for the consolidation and expansion of the relations of the parties, governments and the peoples of the two countries.

The Politburo session also studied and discussed a number of questions pertaining to the domestic and foreign policy of the DRA.

Official Outlines Improved Foreign Trade Figures

LD221052 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Effective steps have been taken towards state consolidation and control of foreign trade toward helping improve and expand the state sector and tradesmen who are working with the foreign trade sector, as a result of the economic policy of the PDPA. Efforts have been made to expand trade relations through international cooperation and the favorable development of foreign trade.

Muhammad Khan Jalalar told a BAKHTAR correspondent that during the country's trade turnover amounted to $1,359.7 million and that trade is expanding with the socialist countries daily, especially with Soviet Union. These relations will expand with the signing of the trade agreements of January and February

1986 between the two friendly and fraternal countries. We will strive to exploit possibilities for trade in the interest of the country's trade and economy and to expand trade relations.

In this connection, last year Afghan products were put in display in five international exhibitions and despite the restriction by some western countries on our foreign trade, facilities were provided so that our trade could follow a normal pattern in hard currency areas.

The trade minister added that already our trade is following its normal pattern with the countries within the hard currency areas, including with the United States, Britain, the FRG, Japan, France, Switzerland, Italy, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand; and our trade exchange has reached $394.7 million with these countries during the last year, of which $130.4 million constitutes our exports to them.

Last year goods were exported to a value of $20 million to England and $23 million to the FRG. Important items of our export are karakul, raisins and other dry fruits, plants with medicinal properties, rugs, carpets, (?intestine) and handicrafts.

Riyadh: Mujahidin Break Qandahar Seige

GF221334 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The Afghan mujahidin today broke the siege imposed by USSR-DRA forces on the old town of Qandahar. They transported food and supplies to the mujahidin inside the blockaded town.

According to reports in Islamabad the communist forces resumed their shelling of the town and street fighting flared up between the mujahidin and the Kabul regime forces. The reports add that hundreds of Qandahar citizens fled to Pakistan carrying their injured to be treated.

Armed Forces Crush Rebels; Seize Missiles

LD221752 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Quoting a spokesman of the country's Armed Forces the BIA correspondent reports that as a result of the successful operations which were recently carried out by the courageous country's Armed Forces in the environs of Khowst District, in particular in the Zhawar region in the southwest of this major district, a large number of the counterrevolutionary elements — these savage killers and enemies of our people's prosperity — were crushed and a large number of various weapons and ammunition were seized by the country's security forces.

Moreover, in the course of these operations a number of British-made blowpipe type surface-to-air missiles, were also seized, indicating the broad dimension of the undeclared war against the DRA unleashed by the international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism and the British Conservative government.

According to another report, as a result of the successful operations carried out by the country's security forces 27 surface-to-surface missiles were seized by the country's security forces.

Continuing Reportage on Nonaligned Ministers Meeting

Endorsements, Condemnations Issued

PA212305 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi has condemned the establishment of an strategic alliance between the United States and Israel that is bringing about destabilization in the Middle East. The final declaration of the Nonaligned Ministerial Conference stressed that U.S.-Israeli alliance and aggressive policy that are threatening Middle Eastern and world peace.

The nonaligned foreign ministers reaffirmed their active solidarity with Arab nations who are victims of Zionist aggression and with the just cause of the Palestine people. They also urged the UN Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition of sanctions specified in Chapter Seven of the organization's charter, to achieve the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Syrian land. They also condemned the Zionist attack on Tunisia and the hijacking of a Libyan commercial plane last February.

After denouncing the military, economic, and nuclear cooperation between Israel and the South African regime, the final declaration of the nonaligned foreign ministers voiced concern over the dangerous situation created by the Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982. They called on the United Nations to order the immediate exit of Tel Aviv troops from that Arab country.

In addition, the movement reiterated its call to the governments of Argentina and Great Britain to resume negotiations on the Malvinas problem. The nonaligned foreign ministers reiterated their firm support to the Argentine right to recover its sovereignty over those South Atlantic islands.

They also condemned meddling in the internal affairs of Haiti, especially by the United States. They said: that activity constitutes a disregard of the right of that Caribbean people to freely chose their political and economic system.

Commentary on Meeting Resolutions

BK191407 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Commentary by Shakar Padnesh of the *HINDUSTAN TIMES*]

[Text] After 3 days of hectic and intense diplomatic activity the stage has been finally set for the ministerial-level Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to adopt the final declaration incorporating the NAM stand on various contentious world issues. As it always happens, the drafting committee of the bureau found itself with a large number of amendments which were easily accepted as they only dealt with changes in nuances and as such did not provoke sharp disagreement. Some again were such that they implied substantive changes in the draft. Often these naturally brought to the surface differences among the member states in their respective perception of various issues.

One question on which there could not have been any difference in approach was in respect of the American action over Libya, and there was none in the meeting either. With one voice the meeting loudly condemned the American action and with unanimity decided that a team of foreign ministers of NAM should visit Libya to demonstrate the solidarity of the movement with Libya. Not surprisingly, however, there were other issues on which differences between the members had to be harmonized and reconciled by the drafting committee to make them acceptable to the meeting as a whole.

There were, thus, the questions of Afghanistan and of Kampuchea. Even so, unlike in the past meetings of the bureau, the drafting committee found it relatively easy to formulate an approach which will be acceptable to all and yet keeping a perspective to the nonaligned stand. This was the withdrawal of foreign forces from both the countries and simultaneously call for the cessation of outside interference in the internal affairs of the concerned countries.

Like in the case of Libya, the formulation of the NAM stand on the situation in southern Africa was easy enough to evolve. At the outset the meeting decided that the draft on this question should be left to the Frontline African States. The political committee considered the amended version of the draft without any difficulty. As it emerged the declaration proclaimed the opposition of NAM to the so-called policy of constructive engagement in the Pretoria regime. The declaration deplored the support given by some of the countries to this policy and said it served to strength the forces upholding apartheid. Similarly, on the question of Namibia no change was called for in the draft and none made it to alter the substantive aspect of it.

On the troubled situation in west Asia, the committee on Palestine decided that the United Nations Security Council should be asked to consider it in the context of the prevailing situation. It was also decided that world opinion should be mobilized on the convening of an international peace conference on West Asia. The committee also reiterated the unquestionable confidence NAM had in the capacity of the PLO as the spokesman for the Palestinians.

The one issue on which the drafting committee found itself unable to come up with an agreed formulation related to the Iran-Iraq war. While Iraq was insistent that the declaration should contain a condemnation of Iran for flouting UN resolutions, Iran maintained firmly that Iraq should be declared the aggressor. Unable to get the two countries to agree on a suitable formulation, the drafting committee decided to remit the issue to the plenary concluding session.

The draft declaration on the economic issues came up with a recommendation which has been considered to be a breakthrough. This is the decision to set up a standing committee of NAM for evolving a united front of NAM in economic negotiations. There was also agreement on NAM adopting a united approach toward multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva and also on the question of food security.

DRA Proposes Participation in Talks

BK220749 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Afghanistan is reported to have proposed that India should take part in the talks on the Afghan tangle to ensure international guarantee against any outside interference to its sovereignty and territorial integrity. A PTI report from Kabul says that the proposal was conveyed to the UN secretary general's special envoy, Mr Diego Cordovez, when he visited the Afghan capital last month. The agency quotes an important Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the ruling People's Democratic Party, Mr Mahmud Barialay, as saying that participation of the United States and the Soviet Union is also a must for the international guarantee. He described the Afghan proposal as flexible and said it is now up to Pakistan and the United States to decide on thier stand. He said Pakistan is following a hostile policy against Afghanistan. The agency learns that Pakistan is likely to participate directly for the first time in UN-sponsored talks in Geneva next month.

Delegation Rejects Bangladesh Border Proposal

BK211301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] A local-level meeting of the India-Bangladesh joint rivers commission was held at Belonia in South Tripura district yesterday. The leader of the Bangladesh delegation, Mr A. M. Chowdhury, pressed for the dismantling of the construction work in Muhuri Char. This was rejected by the Indian delegation on the ground that the protection work is necessary to save Belonia from erosion by the Muhuri River. The Indian delegation was led by Mr D.C. Debnath.

Continuing Reportage on Unrest Incidents in Punjab

Violence Reported

BK230408 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] In Punjab, three persons, including two armed desperadoes, were killed and three injured in two separate incidents of violence since last evening. In Sangrur District at Rani Kere village two armed terrorists were caught and injured by public after they shot at two caretakers of a religious place. Both the terrorists later succumbed to their injures. In another incident, four suspected terrorists killed one man and injured another in an incident at village (Deriwala) in Gurdaspur District.

2 Killed in Amritsar, Jullundur

BK220312 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] In Punjab, two persons were killed and one seriously injured in two separate incidents last night.

In Amritsar, one person was killed and one injured when three gunmen opened fire at the octroi [commodity tax] post at Verka Road. The person killed was a peon and the injured a clerk on duty at the octroi post.

In Jullundur, a shopkeeper was stabbed to death by three unidentified persons.

'Terrorist' Captured

BK221615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] One suspected terrorist was injured and captured after an exchange of fire with a patrol party of the CRPF [Central Reserve Police Force] near Argaon village in Amritsar District last night.

According to reports reaching Chandigarh, the patrol party was fired upon when it challenged three persons moving about under suspicious circumstances. While one of them was captured, the other two managed to escape under cover of darkness.

The state director general of police, Mr Rebeiro, today visited the Indo-Pakistan border along Ferozepore district to see measures being taken to check infiltration of terrorists. Later, he told newsmen in Faridkot that ultra-modern arms have been given to police officials to help them deal with antinational elements.

Sikh Student Federation Formally Splits

BK221625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The All India Sikh Students Federation today formally split into two factions with the announcement of a new seven member ad hoc committee by the federation leader, Mr Harinder Singh Kahlon.

Mr Kahlon himself is the convener of the new committee. Agency reports say that with the announcement of the new ad hoc committee two factions of the All India Sikh Students Federation have come into being — one led by Mr Majit Singh, and the other by Mr Kahlon.

Protest Lodged With DRA Over 21 April Shelling

BK221728 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Afghan Armed Forces fired 30 rounds of artillery yesterday at 0720 which landed in the [name indistinct] area of North Waziristan. However, no casualty or damage was reported. Later at 1500, Afghan Armed Forces fired nine tank rounds which landed in the area of Lakka Tiga in Khurram Agency. As a result, one Afghan refugee was injured. The Afghan Armed Forces also fired 20 rounds of artillery at 1600, which landed in the Sarki area of North Waziristan injuring one Pakistani national.

The Afghan charge d'affires was summoned to the Foreign Office this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged with him over the unprovoked attacks.

President States Present Assemblies To Complete Term

BK231034 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the nation has freely chosen their representatives for the national and provincial assemblies and these representatives will, God willing, complete their term. He was talking to newsmen at the Sukkur airport on his arrival this afternoon.

The president said elections are not held as a result of holding meetings and organizing processions or by creating a situation of confrontation. The people of Pakistan, he said, are sensible and mature enough to understand meanings of democracy and they cannot be fooled or misled by the politics of processions and meetings. He said the people know how democracy was trampled and democratic institutions destroyed in the past. They also know what has been done during the last 8 or 9 years for the enforcement of Islamic laws, for upholding Islamic values and Islamic spirit.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he gave a program for the revival fo democracy to the people and the people accepted it and cooperated with him by giving him their votes, and when the elections were held for the provincial and national assemblies, 67 percent voters voted in the provincial assembly elections and 62 percent in the National Assembly elections.

Acting Speaker Supports Bhutto Call for Midterm Poll

BK221351 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] In Pakistan, the acting speaker of the National assembly, Mr Wazir Ahmad Jogezai, in a dramatic statement today endorsed the call of the opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, for midterm elections in the country. The speaker said to promote democracy we should not feel reluctant to hold midterm polls. He said democracy is valuable and we must be prepared to offer any sacrifice for its promotion.

DAWN Comments on Repercussions of U.S. Attack

GF201112 Karachi DAWN in English 18 Apr 86 p 15

[Editorial: "U.S. Raids — The Day After"]

[Text] Predictably, the American military operation against Libya has proved unrewarding and perhaps even counter-productive. It has not overthrown Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, so far — although it must have been a principal aim or expectation of the attacking power. It has not isolated him either. If anything, the action has isolated the U.S. in the community of nations. The U.S. raids have been deplored all around, in all circles of international politics — in Europe, by the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] fraternity and in the Middle East, (where the lone voice of support has come from the pariah of the region, Israel) as well as by the Socialist countries.

Among the Arabs, even America's close allies like Egypt and Jordan have "deplored" the action. In Europe, Mrs Margaret Thatcher has earned the dubious distinction of being the solitary ally to support the U.S. Even so, she appears to have felt the force of the widespread rejection of her stance within the country and outside. However, grudgingly, she too, has entered a reservation by stating that in any subsequent U.S. action collaboration by the U.S. will be subject to "renegotiation". The overriding moral of all this is that the international community as a whole, barring a few exceptions like Britain and Israel, has, by virtue of denial of support or open rejection, made it known to Washington that it does not accept the right claimed by the U.S. to take military action against a sovereign State, simply because the U.S. Government chooses to accuse that State of "terrorism". Neither does the world community believe that any of Libya's actions could be construed as posing a serious threat to the security or vital interests of the U.S. or that Washington could legitimately invoke the right of self-defence in the matter.

President Reagan has neglected to note that the "terrorism" he associates with the Arabs or the Palestinians is not easy to liquidate by military action because one cannot single out a country or a political outfit as its sole embodiment. This "terrorism" is no longer a monolith; it has fractionised over the years. Even if Libya can be forced to withdraw its support to the Palestinian struggle — an impossible proposition — non-Libyan Arabs will continue to back it as their bounden duty. The most important aspect of the so-called Libyan or Arab "terrorism" is the fundamental fact the region is embodied in Israel, the perpetrator of the great Palestinian diaspora and the destroyer of peace and tranquility in the Middle East.

Of course, the U.S. and the U.K. bear responsibility before history for Israel's sins of omission and commission. Unless the two countries do something to decontaminate that poisoned well, it is grotesquely senseless for them to articulate concern over the so-called Arab or Palestinian "terrorism". As it has turned out, both the United States and the U.S. have preempted, by their latest behaviour, any role as credible promoters of a peace process in the Middle East for quite some time to come. By its Libyan offensive the U.S. has even weakened the position of the moderate Arab leaders who could have played a significant part in such a process.

According to Libyan accounts, U.S. planes again raided Tripoli on Wednesday. Washington has denied it but has continued to repeat Mr Reagan's threat on Tuesday last that "...if necessary, we shall do it again". Such a course of action can only aggravate the crisis in the region and the Middle East at large. Among other things, it would be a direct affront to the world community and in a sense a provocation to the other superpower. The Soviet Union has already asserted that there would be "more far-reaching consequences" for East-West relations and that these "will go as far as the U.S. actions". These words cannot be taken lightly. As a first reaction to Tuesday's happenings, Moscow has cancelled Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting to discuss arrangements for another summit. Any satisfaction Washington can derive from what it has done to Libya will come as a poor consolation for the grave setback that is likely to be caused to humanity's hopes for an end to superpower contention.

HAIDAR Calls For Boycott of United States

GF210947 Rawalpindi HAIDAR in Urdu 17 Apr 86 p 3

[Editorial: "U.S. Aggression and the Obligations of Islamic Nations"]

[Text] A new and shameful chapter has been added to the record of the black deeds of the fascist U.S. aggressors. The relentless bombing of civilian areas of Tripoli and Banghazi has revived the memories of the war crimes of misanthropic dictators such as Nazi Germany's Hitler and Fascist Italy's Mussolini. This fresh act of terrorism on the part of President Reagan against Libya is a challenge to all of the civilized and peace-loving peoples of the world. If this challenge is not taken up, and if the Reagan administration is not punished for its inhuman crime, the law of the jungle will prevail on this planet, instead of the rule of decency and propriety.

A ridiculous pretext has been concocted by Reagan's sick mind to commit aggression against Libya by accusing it of nurturing terrorism. This flimsy pretext seems absurb coming from U.S. leaders who have been the champions of international terrorism for the past 50 years. They have been involved in heinous atrocities such as assassination of leaders and heads of states, executions, and coups d'etats. The evidence of despicable crimes perpetrated by U.S. Governments over the past 2 decades can be found in a report by the late Senator Frank Church, which was submitted on the instructions of the U.S. Senate after detailed investigations.

It would have been preferable if President Reagan had perused the dossiers on the crimes of U.S. leaders in the abovementioned report before levelling ambiguous accusations of nurturing or supporting terrorism against Libya. In view of what President Reagan himself has done recently in Grenada, Chile, and Nicaragua, it seems even more preposterous that he should level charges of terrorism against another. The record of international crimes committed by the U.S. protege, Israel, with U.S. support, proves the correctness of our stance that the real perpetrators of international terrorism are the U.S. leaders. They are the enemies of world peace and the greatest violators of international norms.

The fresh act of savage aggression against Libya by President Reagan gives greater credence to the belief that U.S. belligerency is the greatest danger to the Islamic world. Libya is being punished for its support of the Iranian revolution and is in the forefront in his demand for a separate homeland for the Palestinian Muslims. The United Sattes is also thirsting for Al-Qadhdhafi's blood because this great leader has refused to be coerced by the United States or to bow down before it.

We present our condolences on the loss of life in the U.S aircrafts' bombing of Libyan civilian areas and to the Al-Qadhdhafi family. We also express our profound sympathies to the Libyan people. We express our vociferous support of Air Marshal Asghar Khan (retired) that Pakistan should give immediate military aid to Libya. We appeal to the Pakistani nation and the honorable Muslims of the world to boycott U.S. manufactured goods and once again we advise the Arab states to withdraw their assets from U.S. banks. We expect the Soviet leaders to take drastic measures to punish the United States for the aggression committed against its friend Libya.

SRI LANKA

Prime Minister To Visit Turkey, Romania, UK

BK211145 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Prime Minister R. Premadasa leaves Sri Lanka tomorrow on official visits to Romania and Turkey. He has been invited to deliver the keynote address at the ninth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlement, which is scheduled to be held in Istanbul, Turkey. During his stay in Turkey, Mr Premadasa will be have official talks with the prime minister of Turkey, Turgut Ozal, and other senior ministers.

Mr Premadasa has also been invited to Romania on a state visit by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. The prime minister is also scheduled to meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during a brief stopover in London.

Foreign Minister Comments on New Delhi Talks

BK221315 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] The talks between Sri Lanka and India on the ethnic issue will probably be held in Colombo at the end of this month. Former Indian Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari is likely to visit Colombo for this purpose. Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed informed the cabinet today of the discussion he held in New Delhi on the new proposal to end the ethnic problem. The minister expressed the hope that some [words indistinct] are now over.

AFP: Tamils To Discuss Colombo Proposals in Madras

BK221345 Hong Kong AFP in English 1327 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Madras, India, April 22 (AFP) — Top leaders of the Sri Lankan Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) are to meet with Indian government officials Wednesday on Colombo's latest proposals to end the Tamil problem, a TULF spokesman said Tuesday.

Tulf Secretary-General Appapillai Amirthalingam said the TULF delegation, which also includes TULF president M. Sivasithampram and Politburo member R. Sampantham, would meet G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the Foreign Ministry's Policy Planning Committee, and former foreign secretary Romesh Bhandari. Mr Bhandari, now chairman of the ruling Congress (I) party's foreign affairs cell, is expected to meet with Sri Lankan Tamil militant groups in this southern city after the New Delhi talks, militant sources said. Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed presented the new proposals to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi last week.

Reports from Colombo have said the plans provide a conceptual framework for devolving power to the Tamils through elected provincial councils led by a chief minister, although the central government would retain overriding powers. According to militant sources here, the proposals contain nothing new except a "vague" assurance that Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene is now prepared to examine how far he could devolve powers to the councils under Sri Lanka's existing constitution. The militant Tamil groups have rejected the proposals outright saying they do not answer their basic demand of autonomy for the linguistic minority.

Colombo Reports Recent Terrorist Activities

BK221121 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Terrorists have kidnapped a Sinhalese police constable. The incident took place last Friday when the constable was traveling in a transport board bus from Adurevela in Polonnaruwa to Waluchini. A 17 year-old Tamil youth was found shot dead last Saturday night in another gruesome lamp post killing in Mannar town. The terrorist group responsible for this murder is the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization.

Yesterday, a terrorist group tried to attack the army detachment at Point Pedro. According to LANKA PUWATH, the terrorists had fired at the detachment but had fled when the security forces returned fire. In another incident at Point Pedro two terrorist leaders were killed in a 3-hour gun battle with the security forces yesterday morning. Reports from LANKA PUWATH say that a security forces patrol was ambushed about 200 meters away from Point Pedro town when the shooting broke out. There were no casualties to troops. The dead terrorists were Premachandran alias (Ramananjaya) of Velvettiturai and Edmund Sadashivan alias (Khandan Ravi).

Dam Bursts, Flooding Reported in Trincomalee

BK210442 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The Kantalai Tank breached eary this morning flooding several thousands acres of land. The 24,000-square-foot breach in the dam resulted [in the] rush of a mountain-like wave of water. The engineer at the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation transmitting station at Kantalai, Mr C.N. Gunasekara, said that the water was still flowing toward the sea at Trincomalee. The main road from Colombo to Trincomalee which is constructed on the Kantalai (?dam) has been (?severed). According to the controller of railways, railway service has also been hampered. According to reports received so far, [words indistinct] have been affected.

Mr Gunasekara said that many people had climbed trees for safety. There are problems in rescuing those affected, as the area cannot be approached by road. Helicopters from the Trincomalee army camp are now engaged in rescue operations. The Kantalai town and the villages of Wanela, Rajawella and Kampalagamua are under water.

At present, it is not possible to estimate the damage caused by the breach. The Kantalai irrigation scheme is a large development project in Trincomalee district. The cause of the breach is still unknown. Top-level investigations are underway.

Mamaqan Friday Imam Dies in Bomb Explosion

LD212129 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 19 Apr 86

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The newspaper *RESALAT* carries the following: The Friday imam of Mamaqan [in Eastern Azarbayjan Province] was martyred during his sermons due to the explosion of a bomb planted by agents of the global arrogance.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Fakhr-Balaqi, Mamaqan Friday imam, who had spent years of his life struggling against the satanic regime was martyred yesterday by the hypocrites.

Tabriz Attacks Soviet leaders Over Iran-Iraq War

GF231056 Tabriz International Service in Azeri 1715 GMT 22 Apr 86

[From "What Are Foreign Radios Saying" program]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, in their approach to the war the Saddam regime has imposed on the Muslim people of Iran, the Soviet leaders have been talking for years on end now about the need to end the useless fighting, which is against the two peoples and conducive toward the interests of U.S. imperialism, through peaceful means. One of the most recent examples of the publicity of such biased and illogical positions has been observed in the latest edition of *IZVESTIYA*, the organ of the CPSU.

On 19 April, Tel Aviv radio aired a number of sections from an article *IZVESTIYA* published in that regard. Referring to the "Val-Fajr-8" operation, *IZVESTIYA* strongly criticized the position held by the Islamic Republic of Iran's government and supported the call Iraq made for the commencement of negotiations. *IZVESTIYA* noted: Only Iraq has disclosed its preparedness for the commencement of peace negotiations and for halting the war. However, the Iranian Government wishes the continuation of the fighting.

From the commencement of the Ba'thist naval, ground, and air attacks in September 1980 to May 1983, when, regardless of the rejection of military experts and political planners in the world, the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran liberated Khorramshahr from the clamp of the occupationist forces, the Kremlin leaders have made no reference at all to Saddam's aggression and militarism.

Not even once did the media organs controlled by the Soviet leadership mention the Baghdad regime's militarism and aggression while the western and southern regions of the Islamic Republic of Iran were being destroyed during this long period of time. Nor did the Soviet Union condemn the Saddam regime [words indistinct] or verbally from 1980 to 1983. Instead, by setting up air lifts and by organizing innumerable and unending flights, it filled the arsenals of the Ba'thist regime with various types of modern arms used by the naval forces and the Air Force. Thus, the Soviet Union has helped Saddam continue its aggression against the Muslim people of Iran.

Do not the Soviet leaders realize that Saddam's yearning for peace is an outcome of the political and military defeats he has been suffering? Why do the Soviet leaders ignore the fact that given the opportunity, Saddam will resume his attacks on Iran and the other neighbors of Iraq and (?broaden the dimensions of) dangerous positions by fanning the flame of war? Have not the Soviet forces pursued the aggressive forces of Hitler's Germany to Berlin's [words indistinct] and destroyed that city by the time Hitler was toppled? Then why do they hold such a position against the defensive measures which have been planned for halting any possible attack organized by the aggressor in the future and not for capturing Baghdad or even an inch of Iraqi territory?

The reply to these questions is locked in the fact that the positions held by the major powers in the world take into consideration only their international interests and allow no sympathy for the oppressed peoples. Nevertheless, this will not have the slightest effect on the Islamic Republic of Iran's neither East nor West policy.

Foreign Ministry Statement on EEC Sanctions on Libya

LD221807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Statement issued by Foreign Ministry on 22 April regarding the EEC decision to impose sanctions on Libya]

[Text] In his exalted name. The Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran with great regret heard the news of the decision of the EEC foreign ministers to impose political and economic pressure on the Libyan Jamahiriyah at the same time as that country is facing U.S. military aggression.

The Common Market's measure, which no doubt has been taken as a result of U.S. pressure, is nothing other than surrender to force and endorses and encourages U.S. state terrorism. It also constitutes approval of U.S. armed aggression against other countries, which is a blatant violation of the UN Charter.

The Muslim and Arab nations view the EEC's action as an expression of hostility toward the entire Islamic world and indifference to world public opinion, which has unanimously, even in Europe, condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya. It is regretable that in order to please the United States, the EEC members have made some decisions that not only would harm their interests in the Islamic and Arab world, but would also promote U.S. state terrorism and aggression against countries that do not intend to surrender to its expansionist desires.

The Islamic Republic of Iran expects that the governments of the EEC countries, by using common sense and in order to show respect for the principles of international law and the verdict of the nonaligned countries, which condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya, and also for the sake of maintaining healthy relations with the Muslim and Arab countries, would seriously reconsider their decisions and refrain from implementing them.

'Mercenary' Arab Regimes Give U.S. 'Green Light'

GF221630 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 21 Apr 86

[From "A Glance at Developments in the World" program]

[Text] In a press conference in Washington, Vice President George Bush disclosed that the Arab leaders he met during his visit to the Persian Gulf region expressed support for a U.S. military attack on Libya.

With such approval, the mercenary Arab regimes are giving a green light to the United States to attack all progressive Arab countries as well. This reveals the extent of their loyalty to their professed support for Arab nationalism. However, the progressive Arab countries can foil the satanic conspiracies hatched by U.S. imperialism and render ineffective any military aggression through a struggle against oppression. The mercenary Arab regimes know well that their support for the United States will not help safeguard U.S. interests in the region.

U.S. Raid Viewed As Political, Military Defeat

GF221820 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, regardless of the wide-ranging military preparations and the conditioning of public opinion, the U.S. attack on Islamic Libya has ended in defeat for the United States. The gravity of this defeat is more in the political domain rather than the military field.

Although the U.S. officials, who have murdered defenseless women and children, have described the operation as a great victory, they have been unable to ignore the hatred which the savage attack has aroused in the world peoples.

While millions of people in various parts of the world have demonstrated against the United States and Great Britain, the U.S. Administration declared a state of emergency for U.S. citizens abroad and closed down its diplomatic missions in various countries — missions which are centers of espionage. U.S. Embassies and consulates in numerous countries have been attacked. Demonstrations have been organized even in the United States itself and in Great Britain. This proves the fact that the American and British people oppose the aggression.

Undoubtedly, the U.S. attack was designed to kill the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. In fact *THE WASH INGTON POST* reported that the U.S. National Security Council had drawn up a statement in this regard. The newspaper said that although the intention was to bombard the garrison in which Al-Qadhdhafi resided, the main task was to kill him.

Meanwhile, although the relatively modern U.S. aircraft, which find their targets with the help of laser equipment, dropped about 100 tons of bombs on the defenseless Muslim people in Tripoli and Banghazi, the United States failed to achieve its predetermined targets. Furthermore, the savage U.S. attack placed the U.S. allies in Europe in a difficult position. Apart from Prime Minister Thatcher, who equated Great Britain's dignity with that of a squadron of U.S. aircraft carriers, no other country in Europe supported the attack. While the attack was supported by Canada in the American Continent and the Zionist regime in the Middle East, the United States was criticized by the rest of the world.

Apart from the 'Aflaqi regime in Iraq and the regime in Tunisia, no other country — including those hosting wide-ranging moves by their Muslim communities — dared to support the attack in the Islamic world. In other words, despite receiving the support of its allies within aggressive NATO, the United States failed to secure the support of the puppet and reactionary regimes in the Middle East and North Africa. Obviously, therefore, the long-term results of the political defeat the United States has suffered will turn out to be more serious than its military loss. The fact that the United States has arrived at such a point regardless of using its entire military might — with the exception of nuclear arms — indicates the dimensions of the U.S. defeat.

According to a disclosure by a British group which calls for the removal of nuclear arms, the United States placed its nuclear missiles in at least three countries in Europe on alert prior to its attack on Libya. A number of reliable newspapers in Europe have said in clear terms that the U.S. attack was the strongest yet since the Vietnam war. Furthermore, although the bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin was used as a pretext, it has become clear to a certain extent that the bombing of the discotheque was carried out by CIA and Mosad agents. In a report from Athens, AFP has said the Libyan authorities have acquired documents proving that the CIA and Mosad had passed on information to a number of ambassadors prior to the attack. In any event, the revolutionary movements now have new reasons for intensifying their anti-American actions. It has become apparent that with his attack on Libya, Reagan repeated the mistake Carter made in his attack on Iran's Tabas desert — an attack which also was defeated.

Anti-American demonstrations in many countries in Europe have assumed broader dimensions after the U.S. attack on Libya. Demonstrators who have gathered in front of U.S. military bases and other centers in various cities in Europe have voiced their hatred against the latest U.S. aggression and demanded that the regimes of the countries involved abandon their aggressive initiatives. Demonstrators in Stockholm entered the U.S. Embassy there and broke windows to display their hatred against the United States over its attack on Libya. A U.S. Embassy official in Stockholm said that it was the first time the embassy had been attacked since the Vietnam war. The American people also have condemned the attack by organizing demonstrations. One of the organizers of the demonstrations described the U.S. attack on a small country like Libya as an aggressive and racist initiative.

Khamene'i States No Expansionist Ambitions in Area

GF220735 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] President 'Ali Khamene'i has stressed that the international situation indicates that the international arrogance has despaired of preserving Saddam and that it cannot keep this dead

body. This was reported during the meeting between President Khamene'i with a group of the Labbayka ya Imam convoy from the city of Neyshabur in Khorasan Province.

Brother Khamene'i referred to the huge victories of the Muslim fighters in the "Val-Fajr-8" operations which resulted in the liberation of the Iraqi city of Al-Faw. He said: The weakness of the Iraqi regime in these battles was evident. It was also clear who will win this war. The superpowers try to belittle the importance of the victory attained by Islam and the Muslims.

The president reaffirmed that Iran has no expansionist ambitions. He said: We confronted aggression and injustice after suffering from the aggression to which we were subjected. The brother president added: Confirmation of this right was made by the Iranian Muslim people. This is an honor which will serve as an example to all the peoples of the world throughout history.

Majlis Speaker: Defense Capability Not Tied to Oil

LD230945 Tehran IRNA in English 0850 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] April 23, IRNA — The Majlis speaker, Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, said here Tuesday that the Islamic Republic of Iran in continuing its defence does not rely on oil sales.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani who is also the representative of Imam Khomeyni at the Supreme Defence Council, addressing the governors general of the country, referred to the recent plots to push oil prices down. He said, "our enemy, in running its war machine, depends more on oil revenues."

"The plot is an extensive one", he told the governors who are attending a four-day seminar in Tehran. The objective is to force Iran to end the war because according to the calculations of enemies of the Islamic Revolution any decline in oil revenues of Iran will push it to end the war.

However, he added, we must prove the contrary to our enemies and disappoint the plotters. The Iraqi rulers and their supporters are desparate for the oil money and Iraq's warfare depends totally on petro dollars and in the long run it will not be able to cope with the situation.

As for Iran, he added, it may be dependent on oil in certain fields but the country can meet them. Iran's oil production has been far less than the quota set by OPEC and yet it has stood on its feet and has managed the war well. However, he pointed out, if they are supposed to disturb our system, we can export more oil through various export terminals which Iran has created.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that despite what is said that due to oil there may be some problems this year, if the problems are tackled in the proper form, not only there will be no problem but the situation can be further improved. Iran has successfully handled more difficult situations in the past such as the conditions at the outbreak of the Iraqi imposed war.

On massive public participation in the war following the recent statements of imam Khomeyni, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that this public response has solved many problems and has disappointed the enemies. Following public reaction to the statements of the imam, enemies of the Islamic Revolution must reconsider their views towards Iran. One outcome of the public resistance is that the French Government has changed its attitude towards the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said.

No doubt, he added, the Islamic Republic of Iran will have its definite impact on the world, the region, and the world oppressed and will liberate them. The worldwide reaction and protest to the U.S. attack on Libya is one of the effects of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. This is a promising outlook and it shows that despite the poisonous propaganda against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, people of the world have become aware of realities, Rafsanjani said.

The Majlis speaker urged the governors general to pay greater attention to improving the agricultural sector of each locality and boost non-oil exports which would bring in more foreign exchange. Countries of the southern Persian Gulf are a good markets for Iranian goods. He advised the governors general to take care of the issue of each province in the area and not refer them to Tehran.

Oil Minister Discusses Economic Ties With Turkey

LD222329 Tehran IRNA in English 1418 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ankara, April 22, IRNA — The Turkish Minister of State for Economic affairs Mostafa Tiniz Tanaz in a meeting with Iran's oil minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh in Ankara Tuesday discussed economic relations between the two countries. Issue of present oil prices and Tehran-Ankara relations were other topics discussed at the meeting. Turkey's minister of state is also in chaarge of the joint economic committee of the two neighboring countries.

Aqazadeh and his accompanying delegation arrived here Tuesday from Geneva where they had participated in the 77th conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In an interview with IRNA correspondent here, Aqazadeh said talks with Tinaz on economic relations were in forthcoming talks between Iranian and Turkish experts the details of decisions reached between the two countries will be clarified, he said. [sentence as received]

Turkey was not buying oil from Iran because it was not aware of the prospect of oil prices Aqazadeh said, but now after the OPEC conference we are confident an agreement could be reached quickly. He said Turkey's refusal to buy oil from the Islamic Republic had not affected oil exports and Iran was selling oil to other customers. "Iran will not limit the volume of its trade with Turkey at all, but rather it may increase it", Aqazadeh said.

The issue of prices was the only thing which might be revised. Oil price fall in world markets will also affect prices of Turkish exports, he said. The two countries enjoyed over two Billion dollars in trade last year.

Tehran Reports Iranian-Romanian Accord Signed

GF190540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] According to IRNA, the fourth session of the joint Iranian-Romanian commission for economic, technical and commercial cooperation concluded in Bucharest yesterday with the signing of an economic trade accord between the two countries. This agreement was signed by the Romanian minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation and the budget and planning minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the agreement, the quantum of goods exchanged would increase and technical and economic collaboration would increase. According to this report, the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation also met high-level Romanian officials during the course of their visit.

Planning Minister Discusses Trade Ties With Romania

GF200649 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Interview with Planning and Budget Minister Roghani-Zanjani upon his return from Bucharest by the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent at Tehran on 20 April — recorded]

[Text] [Roghani-Zanjani] In the beginning we had many meetings with (?officials there). During these meetings the various commissions decided on the various topics and problems along the path of cooperation between the two countries. The difficulties we outlined concerned the quality and price of commodities, the mode of payment, the flow of goods between the two countries, and economic cooperation between Romania and Iran.

Other bottlenecks referred to purchases by Iran, which have not increased. These were discussed in detail and we achieved positive results from this assessment. Our proposal was accepted by the Romanian officials and it was decided that a delegation would visit Iran concerning the price of accessories for tractors ordered and distributed by the Ministry of Commerce and for the purchase of the (?5001) tractors which have not yet been delivered. They have also agreed to import non-oil goods in lieu of 20 percent of the price of the (5001) tractors. The contract had been agreed upon earlier, based upon which it had been decided that the necessary machinery be sent (?in the future).

We held meetings with the energy minister and he agreed to follow up the matter of the (?exchange of goods) between the two countries. After detailed discussions, we decided that we could not export only oil to Romania. [as heard] The protocol envisages exports of 20 percent non-oil goods to Romania and an executive plan to examine the non-oil exports from Iran. The first step was the purchase of (5001) tractors, concerning which we specified that payment for 20 percent of the purchase would be comprised of non-oil exports on a quid pro quo basis.

Another reason why we signed the protocol and which proved positive for us was the supplying of raw material to us to produce goods for Romania or jointly for export. We would transport raw materials from them, produce goods, and send those goods on to Romania or countries they specify. These were the positive points in the protocol which will enable us to use our optimum capacity and our production potential.

Concerning investment, they agreed to invest in chemical industries and to invest the return on the sale of products of those industries as well. These were the salient points of our agreement with this country.

We also had many meetings with Mr Ceausescu, International Trade Minister Pungan, Energy Minister Oprea [title as heard], the agriculture minister, and the chief of the Planning and Budget Committee of Romania. In our meeting with Mr Ceausescu, we discussed matters pertaining to chemical disarmament and the U.S. attack on Libya, which they (?castigated) vehemently and on which Romania has taken an overt stance.

Concerning the Iran-Iraq war, we asked Romania to take a firm stance and condemn the use of chemical weapons on the fronts. During this meeting, Mr Ceausescu said: We have written to Iraq and stressed that chemical weapons must not be used. This means that they recognize the fact that Iraq has used them and they have denounced it.

I also visited the industrial and agricultural centers in the city of (Porshu), an industrial city possessing a dam which is a model project and proves that it is possible to experiment in the field of agriculture in a manner that proves beneficial.

Pan-Africanist Congress Delegation Arrives 21 Apr

LD212128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Velayati, a 5-man delegation from the Pan-Africanist Congress arrived in Tehran this afternoon. The African delegation, which is headed by Johnson Malambo, will meet and hold talks with a number of our country's officials during it stay.

According to an IRNA report, on his arrival in Tehran Mr Malambo said to correspondents: We believe that no talks on reform in South Africa should be accepted. We believe that we should fight with all our might. For, under the present circumstances, the racist regime of South Africa can cause us to deviate from our aims during talks.

It should be recalled that in 1958 the Pan-Africanist Congress separated from the African National Congress. There are some African Muslims among its members.

Delegation To Buy Arms

EA222244 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Apr 86 p 4

[Article: "SA Militants Seeks Arms From Iran"]

[Text] Five South African nationalists sent to buy arms in Iran passed through Nairobi at the weekend. They included the

Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania chairman, Mr Johnson Mlambo, and the PAC Administrative Secretary, Mr Joe Mkwanazi. He said they had been invited to Tehran by Iranian President Khamene'i when he visited the frontline states which border South Africa.

The PAC has its headquarters in Dar es Salaam. It was formed in 1949 and banned after 11 months by the racist regime in South Africa. Mr Mlambo, who was released from Robben Island Prison in 1983 after serving a 20-year jail sentence, said militants in his country needed arms to fight the apartheid government. They also required clothing, money and medicine for their supporters. The team will also ask Iran for moral support in various world forums.

Mr Mlambo said the congress fighters would soon attack civilians who support the regime "whether they are soldiers, men, women or children." Mr Mlambo said there were 60 PAC leaders on Robben Island, some of them serving life sentences while others had been condemned to death. He appealed for international pressure on South Africa to spare the lives of such activists as Francis Mokhesi (26), Theres Ramashamula, Duma Khumal, Reid Mokoena, Mojalefa Safatsa, and Moses Diniso, all of whom have been sentenced to hang.

Spokesman Denies Attack on Turkish Oil Tanker

LD221719 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tehran, April 22, IRNA — Iran has denied accusations that its war planes attacked a Turkish oil tanker *Atlas* in the Persian Gulf this week. A spokesman for the War Information Headquarters said the accusation was pure fabrication and an effort to damage Iran-Turkey relations. He said on the very hour that the ship was attacked on 20 April Iraq announced in its war communique Number 2195 that it had raided a naval target in the area.

All international organizations should work toward ending Iraqi raids on oil tankers in Persian Gulf, he said.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Helicopter Downed

LD221647 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Ahvaz, April 22, IRNA — An Iraqi helicopter was downed in the southern war front, the operational military command, Khatam ol-Anbiya' said Tuesday. The helicopter crashed in the Khawr 'Abdallah waterway south of Iraq's Al-Faw Peninsula, scene of recent heavy fighting.

Communique No 2,448

LD221727 Tehran IRNA in English 1637 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tehran, April 22, IRNA — Artillery fire of Iranian Muslim combatants on Iraqi positions in the Western fronts Monday killed or wounded at least 10 Iraqi soldiers and demolished a number of gun emplacements and vehicles of their, according to a military communqieu here Tuesday.

Communique number 2448 of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces says that fighting and artillery duels between Iranian Muslim forces and Iraqi troops continued in the southern fronts raging somewhat more heavily in Zobeydah, Sharhani and Kushk.

The command says that Iranian artillery fire pounded Iraqi positions in the southern fronts halting their operations.

In Nahr-Anbar, the communique says, a number of Iraqi vehicles were destroyed and all their crews were killed by artillery fire of Iranian Muslim troops.

Industrial centers and oil installations of Iraqi townships of Banmil and Naft Khaneh sustained substantial casualties and losses when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire, the communique says.

Muslim forces of Iran, the communique says, pounded Iraqi patrol units in Sumar and Qasr-e Shirin early Monday and stopped movement of enemy motorized units elsewhere in Maymak.

In the northwestern fronts, Iranian combatants despatched patrols to sensitive positions of Iraqi forces and shelled their positions destroying several bunkers and setting fire to one motor pool of theirs, a number of Iraqi soldiers were also killed or wounded.

Artillery fire of Iranian gendarmerie forces minimized engineering operations of Iraqi troops and inflicted heavy casualties and losses on them, the communique says.

Meanwhile, heavy Iraqi artillery fire on the city of Abadan, Khuzestan Province damaged 17 houses and five shops Monday.